

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 24. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, JR.
Lexington, Feb. 27—tf.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Extending the time for obtaining military land warrants in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands," passed on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, which limits the time within which persons entitled to military bounty lands shall make their application for a land warrant, to five years, from and after such person shall become entitled thereto, shall not be construed to apply to, affect, or bar any application for a military land warrant, which may be made by the heirs and representatives of a deceased person who was entitled thereto, by services performed in the late war, on application by the heirs and representatives of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, killed in action, or who died in the actual service of the United States, entitled by existing laws to a bounty in lands; but the heirs and representatives of such persons shall be allowed to make their applications therefor at any time before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

In addition to "An act making appropriation for repairing certain roads therein described."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair the road between Fort Hawkins, in the state of Georgia, and Fort Stoddard, in the Alabama territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair, that part of the road leading from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, by the Choctaw agency, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, which lies between the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, and the Indian boundary line, near Zadoc Brashear's, in the state of Mississippi, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Directing the publication and distribution of the journals and proceedings of the convention, which formed the present constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the journal of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, and all acts and proceedings of that convention, which are in the possession of the government of the United States be published under the direction of the President of the United States, together with the secret journals of the acts and proceedings, and the foreign correspondence, of the Congress of the United States, from the first meeting thereof down to the date of ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, between Great Britain and the United

States, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three, except such parts of the said foreign correspondence as the President of the United States may deem it improper at this time to publish. And that one thousand copies thereof be printed, of which one copy shall be furnished to each member of the present Congress and the residue shall remain subject to the future disposition of Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Directing the distribution of the laws of the Fourteenth Congress among the members of the Fifteenth Congress.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to procure from the Secretary of State as many copies of the laws of the Fourteenth Congress as shall be necessary, and to distribute one copy thereof to each Senator, Representative and delegate from the territories, of the Fifteenth Congress, who have not been supplied therewith.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, viz: for pay and subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen, one million one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars. For provisions, five hundred and eleven thousand dollars. For medicine, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, twenty-five thousand dollars. For repairs of vessels, three hundred thousand dollars. For contingent expenses, three hundred thousand dollars. For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred thousand dollars. For pay and subsistence of marine corps, seventy-three thousand dollars. For clothing the same, thirty-two thousand dollars. For military stores for the same, eleven hundred dollars. For contingent expenses for the same, sixteen thousand dollars. For the purchase of medals and swords, directed by different resolutions of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 18, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For altering the time for holding the District Court for the District of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the District Court for the District of Virginia, which are now directed by law to be holden on the twelfth day of April, in each year, shall hereafter be holden for the said district, on the second day of April, in each year, except where such day shall occur on Sunday, when the term of the said Court shall commence and be holden on the next succeeding day.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 19, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Bate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of John Bate, arising under the lease from the United States of the public salt works on the Wabash, in the Illinois territory, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make such allowance to the said John Bate, for the permanent improvements made at the said salt works, as he shall think reasonable and just. And also to make such reduction in the rent stipulated to be paid by the said John Bate, as shall appear just and equitable, in consequence of any deterioration in the quality, or diminution in the quantity, of water of said saline, as may be proven to his satisfaction, as also such further allowance, as he

he may think reasonable, for loss sustained in said salt works by the extraordinary inundation of the river Ohio in the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided, however, that the whole amount of allowance and deduction so made shall not exceed the amount of money which, by the original contract, may be now due to the United States from the said John Bate.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 3, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Abraham Byington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Post Master General be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to remit, in favor of Abraham Byington, of the state of Vermont, the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty cents, being that part of the judgment obtained against him as security for Robert Gilmore, which partakes of the nature of a penalty, on account of the neglect of the said Gilmore.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 3, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Concerning the bounty or allowance to fishing vessels in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any fishing vessel of the United States has been, since the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, prevented, by illegal capture or seizure, under authority, or pretence of authority, from any foreign government, from fishing at sea, for any part of the term of four months required by law to be employed by such vessel in fishing, in order to entitle the owner of such vessel to the bounty or allowance prescribed by law, the time of the unlawful detention of such vessel shall be computed as a part of the said four months, and such bounty or allowance shall be paid accordingly: Provided, That such vessel has, in all respects, complied with the requisites of the laws now in force.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of North Carolina, for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and hereby is, granted and declared to an act of the legislature of the state of North Carolina, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen," and passed on the twenty-third day of December last; and the said act is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for five years and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Edwards and John G. Stubbs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby directed, on equitable principles, to audit and settle the accounts of William Edwards and John G. Stubbs, for the respective expenses incurred under contracts entered into between Edward Tiffin, surveyor general of the United States, and John G. Stubbs, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for surveying lands in the Illinois territory; and the amount found to be due on such settlement shall be paid, respectively, to the said William Edwards and John G. Stubbs, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the sum to be allowed shall not exceed six hundred dollars in either case; And provided further, that no allowances shall be made to them or either of them, for personal services by them rendered.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 3, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

GRINDSTONES.

GATEWOOD & SMITH
HAVE just received a large quantity of GRINDSTONES, of various sizes, and excellent quality.
June 5, 1818—St.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 27th, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled, "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 13, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

May 15—20t.

Treasury Department,

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 10, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock, That the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Office, having such Stock standing on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of Treasury.

May 1, 1818—22t.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "An act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale. The first to be in square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form, excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for JOHN GARDENER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.
May 22, 1818—4t.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called LOUISIANA STOCK, that one moiety, or half of the principal of said Stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington or at such Loan Office on the books whereof any portion of said Stock may then stand.

Information is further given, That the interest due at the time of redemption, on such part of said stock as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in London and Amsterdam; and that the interest on such part of said Stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as before mentioned. And it is also hereby made known, That the interest on the moiety or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

May 15—20t.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1804, entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an act passed the 3d of March, 1805, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory,'" and an act passed on the 25th of April, 1808, entitled "An act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, a part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,

Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 24—23t.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville, in said county in Alabama Territory.

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. On the first Monday in September next for the lands in ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; excepting such lands as are, or shall be reserved according to law, for the support of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer, and shall commence with the section, township and range of the lowest number, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,

Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 24—23t.

COPPERPLATE MAPS of the above lands may be had at the office of the Surveyor General, at Huntsville, or at the General Land Office.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 25, 1818.

Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before the Judge, that, from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for support.

APPROVED, J. C. CALHOUN.

April 24—4t.

EDUCATION.

THE subscribers having lately employed FRANKLIN F. MAURY and ROBERT N. SMITH, of Virginia, as Teachers, wish to receive a limited number of pupils, in addition to their own children. The course of instruction will commence immediately, and comprise the Latin, Greek and French Languages, English Grammar, and History, during the winter months. The price of tuition will be \$50, paid quarterly. Board may be obtained low in this place. Mr. Maury will vouch for the qualifications of his assistant, Mr. Smith, and has brought with him letters from a number of the best informed gentlemen of Virginia, as testimonials of his own. Two of these letters are subjoined; others may be seen on application to Mr. Maury. Any further information may be obtained by letters directed to Owingsville, Bath county, and addressed to

THOS. DEWE OWINGS,
THOMAS FLETCHER.

Copy of a letter from Col. Nicholas of Virginia, to Col. J. Morrison and Col. Thos. D. Owings of Kentucky.

DEAR SIR—My friend F. T. Maury, Esq. is about to remove to your state to reside. It is with great pleasure I present him to you as my intimate and particular friend. My acquaintance with him was formed in such a way that I cannot have mistaken his character; we were inhabitants of the same house for nearly three years. I never knew a man in whose youth and honor I had greater confidence. Mr. Maury has had the charge of a large school for a number of years, and the direction of the sons of many of our most respectable citizens, to whom he has given entire satisfaction. I am not informed whether he means to pursue the same course in Kentucky; if he does, he will be a great acquisition to you. No man has had greater opportunities of qualifying himself for that most useful and honorable employment. He received as good an education as could be obtained in this country; has had the advantage of twelve or fourteen years experience, and is most scrupulous in the discharge of all his duties, imposed by honor or by contract. I feel sincere regret at his leaving Virginia. It is some consolation, however, that he is going to a state to whom we are bound by the strongest ties of consanguinity and affection. I am with great respect, your very obed't serv't.

W. C. NICHOLAS.

Copy of a letter from Col. Barbour, of Virginia, to Francis F. Maury.

DEAR SIR—While I regret, that a view of your interests has induced you to leave your native state, whereby our society has lost one of its most valuable members; I am consoled in some degree by the reflection that you will carry into whatever section of the union you may select for your future residence, those valuable qualities by which you have rendered so much service to the youth of Virginia. I shall continually hold, in grateful remembrance, the instruction you dispensed to my sons. You have laid a foundation in classical learning, of which honorable mention has been made by the President of Harvard College, in regard to my eldest son—and you will, I am sure, warmly participate in my feelings when I announce to you, that the President has, voluntarily, in a letter to me, pronounced on his scholarship a very flattering eulogy. I hope, should you still pursue the honorable avocation of instructing youth, you will find a theatre commensurate with your merit. Should such be your fortune, it will be no less propitious to those whose instruction may be confided to your care, than to yourself.

I tender you my best wishes,
JAMES BARBOUR.

May 8—tf

G. and J. Robinson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And are now opening at their House, on Main st. opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office.

A general and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, & LIQUORS.

ALSO,

PITTSBURGH NAILS,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

On Commission—from Pittsburg,

A quantity of WINDOW GLASS,

Which will be sold at the late Pittsburgh prices, with the addition of expenses.

May 22—tf

LAND FOR SALE,

In Fayette county, Kentucky.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his FARM on Boon's creek, with a good Mill Seat on it, containing 224 acres, of which 120 acres are cleared, with a Stone Dwelling and other necessary houses—a new Barn, and three never failing Springs of water. I shall, if not sold at private sale before the 23rd July next, offer it at public Auction on that day, with all my Stock and Crops thereon. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to call and see; as a great bargain will be given by the subscriber, living on the Farm, one mile from the Cross Plains.

W.M. BRICKHOUSE.

May 22d, 1818—tf

For Sale,

THE COMMONS HOUSE IS LOT,

NOW occupied by W. G. Hunt, Esq. The lot is handsome and spacious—the buildings convenient and well finished. Terms made to suit the purchaser. Apply to JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, May 1, 1818—tf (L.L.T.)

Second and Last Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against fishing, fowling or hunting, on the premises of the subscriber, as he is determined to put the law in force against all trespassers.

JOHN HIG

POETRY.

ODE TO HIS YELLOW WASHERWOMAN.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.

In imitation of Horace.

HAIL! Priestess of the Sails, whose magic art
Can bleach white'er you touch; or caps or gaiters;
And take the STAINS out from an o'erworn shirt.
Oh! could you do much for OUR DICTATORS!

Calm, as the southern breeze, you'll take my note
Of hand, as payment, when I've sign'd, and said it;
And not, like some fair tricksters, mean and proud,
Get in a passion, when they can't get credit.

Should any strive to give you GRINS for coin,
Reject his overtures—That man's a sinner;
To laugh is wholesome, and to smile's genteel,
But goodness ne'er was grafted on a grinner!

If you trust such, beneath this worldly mask,
In any sense, or way, you'll never thrive;
They'll pluck you, as the Yankees snore their geese,
And leave you naked, while you are alive.

When you have wash'd my Sunday hose as white
As sullied snow; you'll darn the holes & mend 'em;
You don't as tinkers at HEAD-QUARTERS set,
Make holes in Patriots' coats, but never mend 'em!

Could you wash off that atrocious slime,
Which clogs the liver of the Fiend of Spain;
Bright angels might look down and bless your toil,
Though our MAGNIFICOS would writhe with pain!

Go on, thou dingy Teaser of hard soap;
Thou whitish-brownish cleanser of men's linen,
And tell those hordes of Priests, who preach for pay,
To purify the places which men sin in.

Then will I make the waters of your well,
As celebrated as BLENDISIAN rills;
For every TINTIN is celebrated now:
E'en Doctor D—'s self, who cures—or kills!
Lexington, June 9, 1818.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Georgia Journal, May 12.
Extracts of a letter from General Glascock,
commanding the detachment of Georgia militia,
late in service, to the editors of this
paper, dated

"HARTFORD, May 2, 1818.

"I am happy to inform you, that my command has safely arrived at this place, having encountered difficulties almost insurmountable. The object of the expedition being accomplished, we were permitted to return via Micasakie—having no meat on hand, it was all important to make a forced march to Fort Early; the men were called upon to know whether they were willing to risk themselves upon what corn they had, which amounted to about six days' rations; it was determined that they were. We, therefore, on the 20th of April, took up the line of march, and on arriving at Micasakie, a number of our men were almost worn out with fatigue and hunger. Providence, it appeared, smiled upon us; our pilot, who was an Indian, observing a small trail, pursued it for some distance, and arrived at a hut which had not been discovered on our advance. It contained fifty or sixty bushels of corn; every countenance which had, but a few moments before, been marked with despair, was completely brightened; a spirit of animation flashed throughout the line; but it proved only temporary, for when arriving near the ferry, opposite Chehaw, where we expected a plentiful supply of beef, information reached us that the Chehaw village was destroyed, and that it could not be procured. Never were my feelings more shocked than on the receipt of this news. My adjutant, major Robinson, who was in our advance with a small detachment of men for the purpose of supplying provisions, sent a runner to get the Indians, who from fear were lying out, to come in, assuring them they would receive protection. Five of them were prevailed upon to do so, and, on my arrival at the river, I found them there, and obtained from them twenty-four head of cattle, but for which many of my command would not have been able to reach Fort Early under four or five days, having suffered so materially from hunger.

To say more to you than I have already on the subject of the friendship of the Indians in the Chehaw town, appears to be almost useless. If ever there was a transaction calculated to blast the reputation of the state, and throw a shade of censure on an officer, it is the destruction of that town, and the circumstances relating thereto. I have had an interview with the officer commanding Fort Early (captain Bothwell), and his lieutenant, Mr. Jones, who was present at the massacre, as well as with some of the Indians, and from what comes within my own knowledge, I have no hesitation in saying it is an unwarrantable act. What, permit me to ask, must be the feeling of every individual when informed, that in passing through that town, we not only obtained a large quantity of supplies for the use of the army, but had to leave some of our sick under the protection of those very people; and that forty out of about eighty of that particular town were regularly mustered in the service of the United States, and have been and were rendering important services at the time their property was destroyed, and in all probability some of their nearest relations murdered. In fact, it has been represented, from a source which admits of no doubt, that one of the Indians from Fort Scott, who was on a furlough, was killed in the affray; major Howard, an Indian whose fidelity has never been doubted—an Indian who in the most hazardous time accompanied Major Woodward to Fort Gaines; he, even after the firing and murder commenced, conscious of his friendship, stepped from within his doors, in front of the line, with the flag of friendship; it was not respected; a general fire was made; he fell and was bayoneted. If such acts as these be tolerated, security can never be given to our frontiers, unless there be a general extermination. Already has the life of one man been forfeited. Three men who were left at Fort Scott sick, obtained a furlough, and not being apprized of the destruction of the town, passed through the place. On arriving at the river, one of them, in obtaining a canoe for the purpose of crossing, was killed; the other two immediately returned; one of them only has arrived—it is apprehended the other is lost. On my

arrival at Fort Early, finding that no express had been sent on, I immediately procured one and have sent it to Fort Scott, apprising the commanding officer of that post of the circumstances, and guarding him against suffering his men to come off in such parties; an express has also been sent on to Gen. Jackson and Gen. Gaines."

It is the intention of the Agent (Gen. Mitchell) to convene the Creek Indians without delay, and give them a talk relative to the attack on the Chehaw village. He hopes, by offering a suitable recompense for the property destroyed, to be able to satisfy them, and thus prevent them from taking revenge on innocent persons.

From all that has come to our knowledge respecting the attack on the Chehaw, we have no hesitation in saying, that the officer who commanded the expedition should be forthwith tried by a military tribunal—propriety, justice to the character of the State, as well as the reputation of the officer, call for the investigation.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHE-HAW VILLAGE.

From the Milledgeville Reflector.

Mr. Pearce has politely favored us with the following account of the destruction of the Chehaw village—"On the 28th, we reached Jimmy's town, a part of the old Chehaw village; and here we were informed of one of the most infamous outrages that ever disgraced the human form. It would even give a darker shade to the blackest deeds of an Algerine pirate. On our near approach to the village we saw a party of mounted warriors retiring very fast into the swamp, and sent on our pilot ahead to inform them we were friends, and would not injure them. He did not succeed in overtaking them, but found another party at the landing, who had come in for provisions. When we approached, they appeared friendly, but very much alarmed.—We enquired for provisions, having none among us, and were told that they had none. They informed us, that their town had been attacked and destroyed; that their warriors were lying out, and that they had only come to get something to eat. We were struck with astonishment at the fact; but could get no information of the cause, or of the authors of this base transaction. All we could learn was, that a party of mounted men had entered their town with a white flag, and fired on them, while the hand of friendship was extended to them; that they had killed old Howard with six or seven men, and three females, an old woman, a girl and a child; that they had burnt all their houses, plundered every thing they could lay their hands on, and made a precipitate retreat. Of the cause they were as ignorant as we were. They expressed no sentiment of hostility, but relied on the justice of our government for reparation, and seemed to think it would be amicably settled, and here I hope government will not disappoint them. We informed them we were confident government could not have authorized the measure, and that the commanding general was entirely unapprized of it; that general Glascock, at the head of the Georgia Militia, was in their neighborhood, and would afford them protection, and that they might safely call in their warriors, old men, women and children, which they did. On our arrival at Fort Early we were informed of the facts. A Mr. Wright, who was elected in Savannah, to command a company of militia from that place, which afterwards, in consequence of his being sick and unable to command, elected the first lieutenant to command the company, who was regularly mustered into service as the captain of that company, and is now in command of the company in the United States' service—he (Wright) came to Hartford, reported himself as a captain in the service, assumed the command of some cavalry and infantry, ordered out for the protection of the frontier, obtained permission of the governor of this State, to burn Phenemie's and Hoponie's town, which general Jackson had passed by, and permitted to stand, and with this command wanted to immortalize his name, (in which I fear he has too fatally succeeded) went on disregarding orders, permission and instructions—left Phenemie's town to his left on the river—stopped ten miles short of Hoponie's, and commenced a most wanton and unprovoked attack on the old men, women and children of a town, the friendship of whose inhabitants to the people of the United States had never been doubted since the revolution, and whose warriors, with the exception of a few who were out hunting, followed Jackson to the field, to chastise the enemies of our country, who liberally shared in the fatigues and privations of the campaign, and were actually engaged in the service of the United States, when this band, more barbarous than the savage Indians, were firing on their mothers, their wives and their children, who were remaining at their homes secure in protection from the whites, and returning no solicitude, only for the return of their sons, their husbands, and their brothers, and anticipating the happiness which that event would bring with it; and while their old chief, whose silvery head and tottering limbs might have begged pity, even in the most savage beast of the forest, and whose services to the country should have procured the good will of all, stood exposed to the fire of a whole battalion, with the flag of peace extended, begging mercy, and making the most solemn asseverations, of his peaceable intentions, and that he wished no war. Even after he had fallen on his knees, he held the flag extended, and begged for mercy—but inhumanity stopped not here—he was again fired at, and, after they murdered him, the ornaments were torn from his ears."

General Jackson, it is said, has notified the governor of Pensacola of his wish to transport to the head of the Bay of Escambia, a supply of provisions for the American troops in that quarter; and that he shall regard his refusal as an act of hostility.

Georgia Journal.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 5.

In our last paper, we briefly noticed the issue of the late expedition against the Chehaw Indians. Since then, the official account of that affair has been received, and will be found below. Respecting the policy of this expedition, there are various opinions; and with regard to its tragical result, many contradictory statements. It is asserted, and so far as we have heard it expressed, public opinion favors the belief, that the town destroyed was friendly; and some of its warriors are stated to be now with the army under general Jackson. On all subjects, but more particularly on one which has excited much interest and feeling through the country, it is our duty, as faithful purveyors of intelligence, to collect facts, so far as we are able, and lay them before the public. With that view, the annexed documents are inserted; and we shall cheerfully give a place to any other statement, calculated to shed light on an occurrence involved in great doubt and uncertainty.

We are authorized to state, that the executive has been long since convinced, by information derived from respectable sources, of the hostile disposition of the Indians, living in the neighborhood of Fort Early, on the Flint river—particularly those under the influence of the Chiefs *Phenemie* and *Hoponia*. To quiet the apprehensions of the frontier, and prevent depredations in future, captain Wright of the militia stationed at Hartford, with such volunteers as he could assemble, was directed to chastise the towns above named. Unfortunately, the detachment, it is believed, was misled, either by the ignorance or design of the guides, and fell on the old Chehaw town, (supposed to be friendly) which was laid in ashes, and many of its wretched inhabitants put to death.—Journal.

HARTFORD, (Ga.) APRIL 25, 1818.

His Excellency Governor Robins.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that agreeably to your orders, I took up the line of march from this place on the 21st instant, with captain Robinson's and Rogers' companies of mounted gun-men, captain Dean's and Child's infantry, together with two detachments under lieutenants Cooper and Jones, and Thomas as adjutant, in all about 270 effective men.

On the night of the 23d, I crossed Flint river, and at day break advanced with caution against the Chehaw town. The advanced guard, when within half a mile of the town, took an Indian prisoner, who was attending a drove of cattle, and on examination found some of them to be the property of a Mr. Duffy, who was present, of Feltair county.

The town was attacked between 11 and 12 o'clock, with positive orders not to injure the women or children, and in the course of two hours the whole was in flames; they made some little resistance, but to no purpose.

From the most accurate accounts, 24 warriors were killed, and owing to the doors of some of the houses being inaccessible to our men, and numbers of guns being fired at us through the crevices, they were set on fire; in consequence of which, numbers were burnt to death in the houses, in all probability from 40 to 50 was their total loss; some considerable number of warriors made their escape, by taking to the thick swamp; a very large parcel of powder, found in the town, was destroyed. The town is laid completely desolate, without the loss of a single man. We crossed the Flint to Fort Early the same evening, making a complete march of 31 miles (exclusive of destroying the town) in 24 hours.

The conduct of the officers and soldiers on this occasion (as well as on all others) was highly characteristic of the patriotism and bravery of the Georgians in general.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient humble servant,

ORRIN WRIGHT, capt.
Geo. drafted militia commanding.

Capt. of a letter from Judge Strong to the governor of Georgia, dated

HARTFORD, APRIL 27, 1818.

SIR—On my route to Telfair and back, immediately on the frontier, I took much pains to ascertain the disposition of the towns below Chehaw, and from a variety of corroborating facts, I have no doubt but that a majority of their warriors are hostile, and have done much of the mischief on our borders. A part, if not all, of the Chehaw towns are also hostile; some were painted, and the cattle of different citizens found there, which had been driven off by the Indians. The recent occurrence there puts their disposition out of the question—there can be no doubt but they will do us all the injury they can. As an individual, therefore, I feel desirous that ample means should be placed in captain Wright's, or some other officer's hands, to fight and beat the Indians below Chehaw, and destroy their towns. In haste, from the Bench.

Yours respectfully,
C. B. STRONG.

Messrs. Grantlands:

I find some people are misled, or under wrong impressions, as to the late expedition to the Nation, supposing the town destroyed by captain Wright's detachment, (acting under the orders of the Executive) was actually friendly. As an officer commanding a volunteer corps on that occasion, I feel it my duty to state, that when the army appeared within half a mile of the town, we found an Indian holding a white flag, the most of which appeared to be white people's marks and brands. A Mr. McDuffee, of Telfair, attached to my corps, swore to one cow as the property of his father, and taken away from near where the late depredation on the frontier of Telfair was committed. We found in the town a rifle gun, known to be the one taken away from a man by the name of Birch, who fell in the before mentioned skirmish. When we determined to attack the town, positive orders were given to spare the women and children, and all such as claimed protection; which was strictly enforced by the officers, as far as practicable, or came within my observation. My troop was directed to advance on the right of the town, which was done speedily. On our approach, and before a man of my company fired a gun, the Indians, from a sink or cave near the path we were in, fired a single 12 or 15 gu. at my men; the bullets were distinctly heard by all, and slightly fell by two or three of the men. Some of the Indians found in the town were painted; all I saw evinced a disposition to fight or escape. We killed 24 warriors, and burnt the town, agreeably to orders. A considerable

number of new British muskets, carbines, &c. were destroyed—in nearly all the houses there were explosions of gun-powder. The Indian we found holding cattle informed us, that Hoponia resided there, and was then in the town; I am not certain whether he was slain or not. In possession of the last Indian killed, who was painted red, was found two letters, one from col. Milton, the other from major Milton, both addressed to general Gaines, the seals of which were broken.

JACOB ROBINSON.

April 30, 1818.

The following is a copy of the Orders issued by the Executive to capt. Wright.
Head-Quarters, Georgia,
Milledgeville, April 19, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Executive having received information, through sources which cannot be doubted, that the wanton and cruel murders so frequently committed on the frontier inhabitants of this state, and which are almost daily practised by the savages, ascertained to be the *Phenemie* and *Hoponia*, inhabitants of two small villages of their names, on or near Flint River, who have during the late hostilities endeavored to conceal their blood-thirsty and hostile disposition under a cloak of friendship.—And the combined regular and militia force under Major General Jackson being too far advanced into the heart of the Creek Nation to admit of any speedy operations against them from that quarter; the commander in chief of the state deems it expedient for the safety of the frontier inhabitants, and to prevent further depredations by them, that a sufficient military force should be marched immediately against those towns, to effect their complete destruction; and for the speedy accomplishment of which, capt. Obed Wright, commanding as senior officer of the militia stationed on the frontier, will order captain Dean and Childes, who are stationed at different points on the Ocmulgee, to proceed immediately with their respective commands to Hartford, or such other place as he shall deem expedient, between that place and Fort Early, with the exception of a small guard placed under the command of a subaltern or non-commissioned officer, to defend the posts they now occupy; he is also authorized to receive such companies as may voluntarily join him. Captain Timothy L. Rogers, commanding a volunteer troop of Light Dragoons in Jones, and capt. John Permenter, commanding a volunteer company of riflemen in Twiggs county, will join captain Wright at Hartford. So soon as the respective companies shall have arrived at that place, capt. Wright will proceed with the whole to Fort Early, where he is authorized to call on capt. Bothwell, or the commanding officer of that station, for the whole of his command, except so many as are actually necessary for its immediate protection. The utmost precaution will be necessary to the accomplishment of this important object, and to effect which, it will be necessary that a profound secrecy be observed, and that the expedition be prosecuted with the greatest possible dispatch, in order to take the Indians by surprise; as this is the only probable means of obtaining an effectual and decisive victory over an enemy who will not come into contact on equal terms.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
E. WOOD, Secretary.

From South America.

From the City of Washington Gazette.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

Admiral Brion, under the date of April 12, from St. Bartholomew, communicates officially, to Don Clementi, that he arrived there from the Oronoco, with a squadron of the republic; that great success had crowned their arms; that Morillo had arrived at Porto Cavello, wounded, having left the wreck of his army at Valencia. He was just going to hoist a flag on board a 36 gun ship, from London, and sail directly for Lagaira, where he expected the victorious Bolivar would be ready to receive him.

Admiral Brion also communicates a report from Commandant Diaz, giving information of the surrender of St. Fernando on the Oronoco, to the naval and military forces of the republic, on the 6th of Feb. 1818, with only a trifling loss: 7 gun-boats, 3 fleeches, 5 sloops, 70 row-boats, many muskets and military stores, fell into the hands of the patriots—500 of the garrison who abandoned the fort in the night, were overtaken the next day by general Paez, in the woods of Veranca, about nine miles from St. Fernando, dispersed, and scarcely 200 escaped; many of them since joined the Patriots: these successes clear the plains of the enemy, and secure a free intercourse with the interior provinces.

The transportation of the army on its route to attack Morillo, is thus given in a bulletin, dated 12th Feb. 1818, at headquarters, before Calabozo:

"The army of Guiana, commanded by the supreme chief, commenced its march from the city of Angostura to the Apure, on the 21st December, 1817, part by water in the flotilla, and part on the left margin of the Oronoco, till they reached the mouth of the Pao, where they were joined by the division of general Monagas; passing to the right bank of the Apure, the army was joined in Cajeara, by the division of cavalry of general Simeron, and after which they repassed to the left bank of the Apure, a few miles above its mouth; and the division of general Paez joined the army at St. Juan de Payara, on the 31st January, where the whole army was organized, and on the 6th February the whole army recrossed the Apure near St. Fernando; and in six days, that is on the 16th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the city of Calabozo, then the head-quarters of the Royal army of the republic. The army of the republic was formed in two lines; the main body of its cavalry on the left.

"The following were the dispositions of the enemy.—The right composed of the regiment of hussars of Ferdinand VII. the regiments of infantry of the Union and of Navarre: their left was composed of the regiment of Castile (infantry) and some irregular levies. The enemy's hussars attempted to turn our left flank: They were separated from their line. Our battalion of infantry of Barcelona, was directed to occupy the attention of those cavalry, while our cavalry wheeling upon its left in entire squadron took them in the rear; the royal cavalry perceiving the peril in which they had been placed by this manœuvre, instead of remaining to share in the battle, took to flight on the

road to Calabozo; only 80 men escaped by the fleetness of their horses, and there took refuge. At the same instant orders were given to charge the enemy with the bayonet. One half of the Royal infantry perished. All the grenadiers and light infantry of the royal force remained on the field of battle. The regiment of Castile, which composed Morillo's left wing, made but one movement—that was, a panic flight without firing a single cartridge; they secured their escape only by being nearest to the entrenched works of Calabozo. But those works are not competent to hold out a siege already commenced."

After stating that the Patriots had successfully surprised Morillo, in this action, that they had marched 300 leagues to accomplish it, the bulletin goes on to say, that "the rest of the Royal army is cut off from their head-quarters, and our troops are in pursuit of them in all directions. Thus has been decided the fate of the republic, without even the formalities of a regular action. The impetuous charges of our cavalry have accomplished every thing, and they alone fought at Calabozo; for excepting the small battalion of Barcelona, no other part of our infantry came into action." The Patriots lost only 20 men killed and wounded.

The bulletin of the 17th Feb. says:

"General Morillo being pent up in Calabozo after his defeat on the 12th, the dispositions of the liberating army were made to form a line of circumvallation, so as to cut off all ingress or egress from the place, on three sides; and the head-quarters of our army were established at the village of Rastro. On the 14th, at 12 at night, the enemy made a silent march, and effected their escape through a natural defile, leaving their whole artillery, and a considerable quantity of muskets, ammunition, their hospital and various stores. Morillo in his flight took the most difficult mountain track, perhaps never before trodden, in the direction of Sombrero; in the morning one of our out-posts discovered their line of march, and the army was instantly put in motion in four divisions. On the 15th, at 4 in the afternoon, a squadron of the cavalry of our vanguard overtook a column of the enemy as they defiled on the plain of *La Aurioza*; a small squadron of the enemy's cavalry, which covered the Spanish column, attempted to arrest the movement, but without effect; their cavalry were charged with impetuosity, and overthrown in an instant, and the infantry compelled to halt in order of battle; our advanced guard finding the column too powerful for the attack by a small corps, resorted to the stratagem of skirmishing on its flanks and rear, so as to delay its march till our main force should arrive; but night coming on before our infantry could come up, the enemy's column had an opportunity to resort to the forests and the mountains, and thus escaped during the night.

"The result of this encounter between our vanguard and the enemy's column, was their loss of a great number killed and wounded, principally European troops, and many others have fallen into our hands as prisoners. Our troops being better acquainted with the country, it was determined to intercept them by a short route.—The pursuit was however continued the whole of the night of the 15th, and on the 16th they were again overtaken at the pass of the Guarico, near Sombrero; where our hussars of the vanguard again compelled the enemy to halt and form. The position which they selected was very judicious and formidable, traversing the only road which was strait, and flanked on each side by positions calculated to favor ambushes; the river and a perpendicular ravine were in their front; so that at first there did not appear any point by which they could be approached with a sufficient front to make an impression; after a short reconnaissance, the plan of attack was determined: our infantry was formed into columns, and in spite of all the difficulties which the position presented, they moved on in a firm phalanx, the guard of honor of the supreme chief claiming the honor to lead, which was cheerfully conceded, and they led on with an intrepidity worthy of patriots and veterans; the battalions of Apure and Barlovento were formed into two columns, and no sooner had the first column entered the defile, than the two followed, and directing themselves against different points, a most terrible action took place. The first column would have forced the defile in the first instance, without the aid of the two columns reserved, had there not been some delay of the arrival of the cavalry at the moment appointed, where they were directed to act on the enemy's rear; the leading column was therefore obliged to wait some time for their arrival; but the enemy, impressed by the coolness and order of the leading column, found it necessary to retire; which he did precipitately, leaving 150 prisoners, and the ground covered with his dead and wounded; and continued his retreat by the route of Barbacons, where he arrived the same night, and at this moment he is in rapid march by Comatagan.—Such has been the precipitancy of his retreat, that his troops have no time for rest, and the European Spanish soldiers, unable to sustain the fatigues, are found on the whole line of his route, exhausted and unable to march, surrendering themselves our prisoners.

"The loss of the enemy since his retreat from Calabozo, exceeds 800 Spaniards, killed, wounded and prisoners; the royal army has in fact disappeared, and those who have survived the combat, are destined to fall victims to hunger and fatigue—thus has perished another army of the tyrants, and the flag of freedom once more waves over Venezuela, without a foe to molest it."

The loss of the Patriots is stated not

to exceed 80 men in killed and wounded

FROM THE BANC.

ADMIRAL BRION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomew, to his friend in this city, dated April 21, 1818.

"Admiral Brion is increasing his squadron at Five Islands very much. Two brigs of 20 guns, and one schooner of 14 guns, have arrived. The Emerald sloop of war joins him tomorrow. It is this day reported that a Spanish frigate and two brigs have arrived at Martinico in pursuit of Brion."

Note.—Five Islands is a small island, with a good harbor, 7 miles from St. Barts. The Emerald sloop of war is one of the four ships from England with military stores for the Patriots: she was formerly in the French service, is a remarkably fine ship, and supposed to be equal to the Spanish frigate which is said to be in pursuit of Brion.

From the Baltimore American, May 21.

The Buenos Ayrean government sloop of war Independence, and her tender, have arrived here from a cruise of five months. Salutes were exchanged between her and Fort M'Henry. The Independence left the river La Plata on the 17th December, with despatches from the government of Buenos Ayres to the court of Brazil, where she arrived on the 10th January. She mounts one 42, and fourteen 18 pound gunnades, with a complement of one hundred and fifty men, under command of lieutenant colonel I. S. GRIMALDS.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Delaware Watchman.

Our friends have favored us with several letters, received in this vicinity, from gentlemen attached to the Congress frigate. We give them in the same succession as they were received.

Buenos Ayres, March 3, 1818.

"No writers that I have read, have conveyed to us any thing like a correct idea of the part of the country on the Brazilian coast. In approaching closely to the mouth of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, (within which, at the distance of only 3 or 4 miles, is found a city more populous than Philadelphia) not a habitation is to be seen; and the country presents as wild and uncultivated an appearance as it did on the day of its discovery. Mountains, terminating in cones that intercept the course of the clouds, strike the eye in every direction, presenting views more grand and picturesque than can well be imagined. We enter through a narrow strait of only one mile wide, into a spacious harbor, on the west side of which, is situated in two narrow valleys, and skirting majestic hills, stands the modern capital of Brazil. The churches, convents, and other buildings, all suddenly bursting upon the view, amid the rude surrounding scenery, appear like enchantment. The shortness of our stay, the heat of the climate, and my attention to other objects, prevented me from attending particularly to this city—but I suspect that it will rank in riches and even in splendor with many in Europe.—The streets generally possess the common fault of being too narrow, but they are paved with stone; the houses are built of the same materials, and are rarely less than two stories in height. There are some spacious squares, and the public buildings appear to great advantage.

"The mountains, their composition and productions, were objects of far greater interest to me, than the city with all its wealth, its splendor, or its royalty.—But even these mountains I had not a sufficient opportunity of attending to with success; they are rudely heaped together in such a manner as to leave but narrow ravines between them. These ravines, winding in various directions, often containing delightful brooks of water, and studded with neat habitations, gardens, orchards, and grass plains, have a most singular and delightful appearance. The internal composition of these romantic mountains is primitive granite. The detached masses of rock scattered around their bases and elsewhere, have a gniss-like appearance, with numerous veins of impure micaceous field-spar. It is remarkable that many of these elevated masses of rock contain on their surfaces little or no vegetable mould, or any thing that we should denominate soil, and yet are richly adorned with plants to their very summits. In some places a partial, and in others a total decomposition of the rock has taken place, affording sufficient nourishment for a luxuriant vegetation. The "Sugar Loaf," a conical mountain of 200 feet in height, and almost perpendicular, stands on the south side of the mouth of the harbor of Rio. The summer is clothed with evergreen frutescent plants, and even its steep and inaccessible sides are ornamented with a species of *Bro melia* (pine apple) and other plants. Similarly situated on the soil-less rock, near the base of another mountain, up which I scrambled at the risk of breaking my neck, I found a beautiful species of frutescent *Cleome*, along with several species of *Mastoma*, &c. &c. But the most extensive and interesting excursion I had, was to a mountain about three miles distant from the city in a southeasterly direction. This mountain is said to be upwards of 2000 feet high, and is called, from the peculiar form of its summit, as presented to mariners in approaching the coast, the "Parrot's Head." I ascended this mountain by a circuitous path about 700 feet. From this place, a road has been cut round to its southern side, between which, and another mountain, or rather deep excavation in the same mountain, rushes down, in a natural channel of granite, the stream of pure and excellent water which supplies the capital. Here the famous Aqueduct commences, which I traced through all its winding into the city. It is constructed of granite. Taking into view the distance, and its winding along the sides of

the rocky mountains, which in some places are perpendicular, it is a stupendous work; but it fails at last to answer the great object for which it was intended, being only partially distributed in fountains through the city. It was completed in the year 1748, as appeared by an inscription on a pillar of granite placed at its source.

"But it is time to bid adieu to the capital of Brazil, and to the mountains that surround it. I mentioned in a former letter that I had no political news worth detailing—nor did I see much to attach me to the climate, the government, or the people of that extraordinary country.

"The event of proclaiming a king, the first who was ever proclaimed on the American shores, I was a witness to. The sight of his majesty thus exalted, with the royal family of Braganza, all glittering in gold, and sparkling with diamonds, while it excited the reverence of the gaping multitude, had a very different effect upon me. Were I to hazard a conjecture, from the little I have seen in my power to learn since I have reached this southern department of the great American continent, it would be, that the throne of this newly erected monarch stands on a tottering foundation.

"We sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 9th ultimo, and after a delightful run of 10 days entered the Rio de la Plata. On the 20th we anchored off the small island of *Hores*, which gave me an opportunity to explore it, while the commissioners and officers of the Congress frigate amused themselves with murdering seals, the only inhabitants found here. The next day we anchored off Montevideo, which is pleasantly situated on an elevated peninsula, formed by two bays, on the north side of the river, about 120 miles from its mouth, and the same distance from Buenos Ayres.

"After remaining five days at Montevideo, and considering it unsafe on account of the navigation to ascend the river with the Congress, the commissioners, captain Sinclair, &c. came up in a Buenos Ayrean brig, and safely reached the most distant port of our destination on the 28th ultimo. I am not yet of course prepared to say much about this city or this country; but I will say, that I already feel myself more at home than I did at Rio de Janeiro. I do feel myself among a people more like ourselves. At Rio, I could take no interest in anything but the peaceable productions of nature—here the people interest me, and I have voluntarily caught a little of their enthusiasm. Different and strange as they are in their language and habits from our countrymen—compared with those of the above named royal city, there is a vast difference. Something like the air of *sacred freedom* is really to be felt here. The sullen gloom of despotism has at least been banished from the countenance of these people; and I do hope, and more firmly believe than I ever did, that they will ultimately succeed in establishing their independence upon a republican basis. Notwithstanding their inferiority to us, I think I can safely say that there is as much difference between the political state of those born in this country and in Old Spain, as there was between the English and Anglo-Americans at the commencement of the revolution. They know more of us and our institutions than I had imagined—they read, think and observe, and hence we are received by them as brethren—but they have doubtless much yet to learn, and I fear much to suffer, before they arrive at the enjoyment of that state of tranquillity and security which we so fortunately possess. That they have greatly improved within the last 10 or 15 years no one can deny, and this affords the best evidence that they will continue to improve, until they reach that summit of political perfection, which I cannot but flatter myself, the whole American continent is destined to obtain. How desirable is such an event in the present state of the old world!—It would be pleasing to pursue this subject farther, and to advance reasons for the opinions stated above, (which to some, I suppose, would appear extravagant) but I have not leisure."

A GREAT SEA SERPENT.
[The following is a very interesting account of the Sea Serpent seen on Saturday last. The respectability of the source of the annexed certificates, places the matter beyond a doubt—and we think Capt. Woodward has had a more minute view of this Serpent, than it was possible for any one to have had of the one seen last summer, off Cape Ann.]
AFRICA.
I, Joseph Woodward, master of the schr. *Adamant*, of Hingham, on my passage from Penobscot to Hingham, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Agemonius bearing W. N. W. ten leagues distance, discovered something on the surface of the water, apparently about the size of a ship's long boat. Supposing it to be the wreck of some vessel, I made towards it; and on my approaching it, to my surprise and that of my crew, discovered it to be a monstrous Sea Serpent—as we approached him, he threw himself into a coil* and darted himself forward with amazing velocity—the wind being ahead, it became necessary to stand on the other tack, and as we approached him again, he threw himself into a coil as before, and came across our bows at not more than sixty feet distance.

Having a gun charged with a ball and shot, I discharged the contents of it at his head. The ball and shot were distinctly heard to strike and rebound as though fired against a rock—he, however, shook his head and tail most terribly—he again threw himself into a coil, and came towards us with his mouth wide open. In the mean time I had charged my gun, and intended to have discharged the contents of it into his mouth; but he came so near us, I was fearful of the consequences, and withheld it—he came

close under the bows of the schooner, and had she not been kept away, must have come on board of us—he sunk down under the vessel, his head a considerable distance on one side of the vessel, and his tail the other—he played around us about five hours—I and my crew had probably the best opportunity of seeing him that has occurred—I judge him to be, at least, twice the length of my schr., say one hundred and thirty feet—his head was about the size of a ship's long boat, say fourteen feet—his body, below the neck, at least six feet diameter—his head was large in proportion to his body—his tail was formed like a squid's—his body was of a dark color, and resembled the joints of a shark's back bone—his gills were about twelve feet from the end of his head, and his whole appearance was most terrific.

His manner of throwing himself into a coil, appeared to be done by contracting his body in a number of places in a perpendicular direction, and placing his tail so as to throw himself forward with great force—he could contract and throw himself in any direction, with apparently the greatest ease and most astonishing celerity.

JOSEPH WOODWARD.
Hingham, May 12, 1818.

Having read the above statement of captain Woodward, we certify to the correctness of it.

PETER HOLMES,
JOHN MAYO.

Plymouth, ss. May 12, 1818.
Personally appeared, Joseph Woodward, Peter Holmes and John Mayo, and made oath, that the above statement by them subscribed, is just and true—before me,
JOTHAM LINCOLN, J. J. P.

"The word 'coil' does not exactly represent the idea of the Serpent's appearance, but from a more particular description given by captain Woodward, it was of an undulatory appearance.

LONDON, APRIL 7.
Republicanism in France.—A private communication from Paris, dated the 2d inst. and from a quarter which we have found to be generally correct, says—"There has been formed at Paris a political club, under the presidency of old General La Fayette. The number of its members at present amounts to 36. It is not a loose association, like that of the *littérature*, Messrs. Lafayette, Perrier, or Devilliers, but a club eminently political, where the highest questions of state are discussed.

"Among the principal members are mentioned Messrs. Languiniaux and the Duc de Broglie, peers of France, the deputies D'Argenson, Bhaurelin, Dupont D'Eure, and Bignon, the men of letters, Benjamin Constant, Jay, Rojous and Aignau.

"In one of the last meetings of this club, the members discussed the advantages of a republican government, like that of the United States, and it was unanimously agreed that it was the best possible government, far superior to the highly boasted government of Great Britain. *I mention it with regret, but I am forced to confess, that the republican party makes considerable progress in France, and especially at Paris.*"

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.
From the Cork Reporter of April 14.
An extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mascali, near Mount Etna, dated February 22, 1818, says—"You will no doubt be anxious to hear from me on this distressing occasion. This place and Giarre have not sustained the least injury, but all around us is one scene of distress. We here understood that Nola and Syracuse have sustained considerable damage in lives and buildings; as far as Catania, most of the houses are more or less damaged, but no lives lost; the Elephant Hotel is partly destroyed. Aci Catena is one third destroyed, and a number of lives lost.—St. Antonio, lives lost, and a great part of the town destroyed. Nicolosi, Lapidera, Trecastru, and Viagrande, partially damaged.—Pas de Pomo, and all that part considerably damaged in stores and houses; Saffarana, part of the church fell in, and killed every person in it, say about sixty persons, and the three priests attending the service. Saffarana is about four miles from this. From thence to St. Alpoiz one scene of desolation, and from thence to Piedmont and Randazzo. It is further stated that Lucina, Bronte, and all that part are considerable sufferers. In fact, we know not yet the extent of the injury done; but what we know is more extensive than the earthquake that destroyed Messina.—The devastation is general, and I fear, not yet finished.—I look upon this to be the forerunner of an eruption.—The first shock was on Friday, at half past 7 p. m. most violent; its motion was perpendicular; at midnight a second; about five in the morning a third. This morning, about four, another; and at half past five a second; and at noon a third; but slight.—For these two nights here and at Giarre, the population have remained in the streets, with temporary sheds, and casks with the heads out. Giarre is like an Indian town.

In Italy, literary studies continue to be assiduously cultivated. 30 vols. of choice metaphysical works are announced at Milan.

MARRIED.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, May 19, by the Rev. Mr. Hurley, Mr. JAMES W. PALMER, Bookkeeper, of this town, to Miss MARY BROWN.
In Mount Sterling, on the 31st ult. Mr. HENRY BROTHERS, to Miss PATSY SALES.
At York, (Penn.) on the 16th ult. Mr. JACOB STEER, to Miss PEGGY WOLF, all of that borough.
The magic and witchcraft have long passed away.
Still in nature does natural magic appear, Or else we should never behold in our day, A Wolf in an instant transformed to a Shear.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

HENRY CLAY, Esq. is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

The London Courier, of a late date, reminds England of "the zeal and activity with which America is pursuing her plan of naval aggrandizement," not with a view "to excite peevish jealousies or suspicions, but only to awaken a proper caution, which should contemplate future contingencies." Naval aggrandizement is not the object of America; her purpose, in a gradual increase of her navy, is to enable her to defend her commerce and her maritime rights, and to protect her coasts and harbors, in future wars, from incendiary depredations, as well as from open and honorable attacks. This is strictly a defensive policy; and if, in adhering to it with vigilance and zeal, our naval power should be exalted, as it probably will be, England may thank her own insults and injuries, and not our ambition, as the cause.

DECENCY AND PRINCIPLE!

We find in a late number of the paper called "The Enquirer," which we believe is published in Richmond, Virginia, the following paragraph. We transcribe it, in order to exhibit to our plain republican readers, the modesty, the good manners, and principle of a Virginia Editor, who has hitherto, we learn, put in no small claim to decency of editorial style, and to orthodox republicanism.

"We cannot waste our powder upon the Editors of the 'Frankfort Gazette' and the 'Lexington Reporter'—Yet let Messrs. Norvell and Smith take care. Stupidity may sometimes do mischief. There are some 'd—d good natured friends,' who may do Mr. Clay more harm than they are capable of doing him good."

This article is all powder, and no shot. It has flashed only to demonstrate the unskillfulness of the marksman. In truth, Mr. Ritchie has "wasted" his "powder" on the occasion, to no purpose, except to produce a recoil on himself.

In reference to the imputed "stupidity" of the Reporter and Gazette, and the profane expression in the above *chante* and *classical* paragraph, we have only to remark, that this sort of language is disgraceful only to the person who uses it, and is a poor substitute for argument and truth.

With regard to the *threat* it contains, we are not certain that we exactly comprehend its bearing. It is presumed to mean, that unless we desist from exposing the inconsistency, the want of principle, and the apostasy of the Enquirer in relation to the South American question, Mr. CLAY will be made to feel the vengeance of the *patriotic* Mr. Ritchie. Now, we take the liberty to apprise that modest gentleman, once for all, that Mr. CLAY's popularity never did, never can, and never will depend on his ever-varying editorial course, much less upon his capricious approbation or disapprobation. The people of Kentucky resort to principle, patriotism and talents, as the standard by which to test the real worth of their public men. While Mr. CLAY shall continue faithful to the good old cause of freedom;—while republican principle shall continue to be the lamp and the light to guide him in his political course; while his zeal for the improvement, the union, and the other great interests of his country, shall remain unabated, he has nothing to dread from the breath of calumny, even though it proceed from the editorial Juggernaut of the ancient dominion, on whose pagan altar the other states in the union seem to be required to repair and offer up their distinguished men as victims.

The "Enquirer," like the "Aurora," has mistaken the weight and extent of its influence. The moment Mr. Ritchie deserts principle, as he has, in the spirit of genuine apostasy, most grossly done on the South American question, he ascertains the real standing of his paper. We have the best authority for stating, that those very gentlemen in Virginia, who differed with Mr. CLAY on that question, speak contemptuously of the chattering of the Enquirer, whose treachery on the subject has been so conspicuous. Thus may it ever be with apostates!

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

President Monroe, accompanied by the Secretary of War and of the Navy, has left Washington on a tour of observation of the Chesapeake and its principal waters.

President Boyer, of Hayti, received Commodore Lewis, May 6, at Port au Prince, as the accredited agent of the U. States. The U. S. schooner Hornet was to sail the day after for Oronoko, and thence to Copenhagen. Christophe refused to receive Mr. Taylor, because his credentials were not addressed to "Henry, King of Hayti," as appears by a letter of April 28. We presume that the report of Christophe's death, was not correct. His "sable majesty" is still engaged in building a fortification on the summit of a mountain near Cape Henry, having but one passage to it, which has been cut through a rock. He has 800 cannon mounted on it, and provisions and clothing for 20,000 men for seven years.

The Boston folks say, that some days ago a number of large whales were seen in the Bay, and that after a gale from N. E. many hundred fish, who had leaped into the clouds during the gale, were found struggling on the grass upon Boston common! But this story has turned out to be a *Yankee trick*; for, it seems that the fish seen on the grass, were left there by a sudden fall of water, which

had risen pretty high, in a pond, on the common. 'Tis a pity the Boston printers can find nothing better than these marvellous tales, for the amusement of their readers. On the Eastern Edge of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, a ship amid islands of ice has been struck by lightning. Mr. FARMER DEWEES is appointed Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank. The militia attached to Jackson's army are returning home. William Pinkney, late minister to Russia, and family, have arrived at Baltimore. He has left his son CHARLES charge of affairs at St. Petersburg. The allied troops are to be withdrawn from France in November, and an army of 60,000 men stationed on the borders of the French territory, to be held in readiness to concentrate at Paris, if necessary, to support the *divine right* of Louis to the throne of France. The French people are burdened with the support of these troops. Mr. TEN CARRE, charge des affaires to the United States from the Netherlands, having been called to the exercise of other functions under his sovereign, the viscount DE QUARECO, of Brabant, has been appointed to succeed him. William Cobbett has offered himself to the Freeman of Coventry, as a candidate to represent that city in Parliament. It was estimated in England, that upwards of 3000 souls were lost on the coasts of France and England during the late wars. The small pox has appeared at Russell's Mill, Bourbon county. Its spread ought to be prevented. The U. S. Squadron continues in the Mediterranean. The Commercial Bank of Louisville has had its subscription filled.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

Letters have been received in town to the 1st inst. from Fort Montgomery, which state that a small party of U. S. troops, under the command of Lieut. Eddy, whilst ascending the Escambia with provisions, were attacked with a sudden and unexpected volley of small arms from a body of Indians, by which one of the soldiers was killed and two severely wounded. As soon as intelligence of this event reached Fort Montgomery, Major W. Youngs put himself at the head of a detachment amounting to 74 men, comprehending regulars, militia and Indians, and set off in quest of the enemy. In the vicinity of bayou Texary, he encountered and routed them, with the loss on his side of only one soldier killed. That of the enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners was 30: the remainder, to the number of 87, sued for peace, and they were sent to the interior of the Creek nation. Bayou Texary is not laid down on any map that we are acquainted with. We believe it flows from the east into the bay of Escambia.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.
BANK OF LEXINGTON.

We negligently omitted to state in our last number circulated in town, the officers and directors of this Bank—they are as follows:

John W. Hunt, President.
Elisha W. Hays, Cashier.
Matthew Scott, Cashier.
John L. Martin, first Clerk.
William C. Bell, second.
The Bank went into operation on Monday; discount days, Tuesday and Friday. The Bank is a solid one, and will, we think, be well administered.

BANK OF BURLINGTON, Boone County.
This Bank is in operation. Col. CAVE JOHNSON is its President, and PHILIP S. BUSH, Cashier.

A communication on EDUCATION will appear in our next.

AUCTION.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
At SHREVE & COMBS'S AUCTION ROOMS, At 10 o'clock.

A pleasing variety of articles—consisting of Dry Goods, Saddlery, Cutlery, Watches & Jewelry.

Particulars in to-morrow's paper, and the Handbills on day of sale.
SHREVE & COMBS,
Auct'rs and Com'n Merchants.
June 12, 1818.—It

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND, new painted DEARBORN WAGON; two seats, and two sets of Harness, in very good order, with shaft, tongue, &c. &c. \$1500. days credit—negotiable paper with approved security will be required of the purchaser. Enquire at this office.
Lexington, June 12—3*

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Jessamine Circuit, set. October Term, 1817.
Micajah Clark, Complainant,
against
Rebecca Henderson, Adm. and Lindsay Courts, admr. of Matthew Henderson dec. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel, and the Defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—Therefore on motion of the complainant, it is ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that this copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth eight weeks successively as the law directs.

A Copy Attest,
DANIEL E. PRICE, c. j. c. c.
June 12, 1818.—8*

Kentucky & Ohio Hotel.

Corner of Front and Market street, Pittsburgh. TRAVELLERS and others are respectfully informed, that the above mentioned is continued by Mrs. KERR, widow of the late John Kerr. Careful and attentive house service and orders have been provided, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation of those calling.
Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.—June 12—7*

Doctor Dudley,

HAS REMOVED on Poplar Row, and resides in the Corner house immediately opposite Mr. Barry.
Lexington, June 12—6*

BACON.

HOLDERMAN, PEARSON & Co. wish to contract for a quantity of Bacon. Those having the article, will find it their interest to call on them.
Lexington, June 12—4*

BANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO.
KEEP constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS, of all descriptions, ruled according to the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky; which may be had at various prices.
Lexington, June 12—4*

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

WILL be kept this season by HENRY PALMER. Bathing houses are in nice order, Warm and Cold Baths.
Harrodsburg, Nov. 12—12*

A CLERK.

OF capacity and integrity, is wanted in a Store. To a suitable one, in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, an ample salary will be given. Application to be made to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.
Lexington, June 12, 1818—3*

NOTICE.

THE employment of an Agent or Attorney is not necessary in any claim against the government. It is most generally attended with expense, and sometimes with actual loss. Claims will be promptly settled, when the accounts, and vouchers with which they are connected, are transmitted to the proper office.

Money will be transmitted, whenever a receipt for the sum due, or, where the amount is not ascertained, a receipt in blank shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Military patents, and certificates of military pensions, will be transmitted in like manner, whenever the necessary vouchers are forwarded to the proper office.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
J. C. CALHOUN,
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

Washington City, May 27, 1818.

The Gazettes in which the acts of Congress are published, are requested to insert the above, weekly for three months; and papers in the interior will deserve the thanks of the community by giving it publicity in their respective districts, as it may be the means of saving expense and loss to that portion of the people who are least able to bear them.
June 12—13*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pension-Office, May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

IT is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March 1818; and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will be delayed until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states.

Approved.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War.

The publishers of the laws of the United States, will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment.
June 12—9*

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to select certain lands, for sites for towns, and cause the said lands to be laid off into town lots, and the said lots be offered for sale— Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of the lots in the town of Marathon, (heretofore called Milton's Bluff) on the South bank of the river Tennessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoals) in the said territory, on the 1st of Monday in October next.

The sales shall continue open for one week, and longer if necessary, and the lots shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 26th day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSHUA MEIGS,

Commissioner General Land-Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above in their newspapers once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land-Office for payment.

A map of the Huntsville district is engraved, and a plan of the town of Marathon will be engraved as speedily as practicable, and will be sold at Huntsville; and at the General Land Office, by

JOHN GARDINER,
Chief Clerk.

Printers of the laws who insert this notice, shall have copies of the Map and plan.
June 12—16*

NOTICE.

ON the 27th day of June, 1818, in the afternoon, the undersigned Trustees will attend on the premises, and make Sale by Auction of a

HOUSE AND LOT,

conveyed to them in trust, by Solomon Gallop. The property is situated near the Stone house of Sanders & Higgins, on High and Lower street, in the town of Lexington. The Lot contains 40 feet, fronting on Lower street, extending south east 200 feet, to C. Humphreys's lot. Terms of payment, Cash in hand.

SAMUEL AYRES,
THOMAS PULLEN.

June 12—3*

Tammany Society.

THE Sons of St. Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian order, are hereby notified, that a CALLED Meeting of said Society, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam, on WEDNESDAY evening next, at the going down of the sun.

By order of the Grand Sachem,
NATH. S. PORTER, Secretary.
Month of Heats 12th,
year of Discovery, 326.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled, "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed.

TOMORROW, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Milledgeville, in Georgia, viz:

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of townships, 13, 14, 15, 16, in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and of townships 14, 15, 16, in ranges 14 and 16 of the land district in Alabama territory, directed by law to be sold at Milledgeville, excepting such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes; each public sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer. The town lots and other lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of lots, sections and townships, and ranges.

And I further declare and make known, that the offices of the register and receiver of public monies for the said district, shall be removed from Milledgeville to the aforesaid town of Cahaba, on the first day of January, 1819.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSHUA MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above district, and a plan of the town of Cahaba, will be engraved as speedily as practicable, for

JOHN GARDINER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.
And sold by him at Milledgeville. Printers of the laws who publish this notice shall have copies.
June 12—16*

ENGRAVING.

ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, executed by

J. O. LEWIS.

Orders will be received at Mr. C. Wickliffe's, and attended to with neatness and despatch.
June 12—6*

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Subscribers offer for SALE their SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, on Main street, in the town of Lexington.—This establishment is now in the most complete order for going into business, and consists of a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Main street 65 feet, running back 246 1/2 feet, on which is erected a Brick Soap and Candle Factory, eighty feet in length, with boilers, &c. sufficient to employ a considerable capital. There are on the premises a pump, with good water, and an ice-house. The whole of this valuable property will be sold on a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months; the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved endorsers. For further particulars apply to

JAMES MCGOWAN,
DAVID MCGOWAN.

Lexington, June 12—5*

John Deverin, Distiller.

Short street, opposite the Court-house, Lexington.

KEEPS constantly for sale, on reasonable prices, Wholesale and Retail,

Spirit of Wine, 1st quality,

do, do, common, for retail in the

Groceries,

Excellent Cherry Bounce,

Oil of Peppermint,

Do. Anniseed,

Do. Cinnamon,

Vulnary Water, for the cure of fresh

wounds and bruises,

Anti-pyrid Syrup, an excellent remedy for

fever, or neglected colds.

June 5, 1818.—7*

RICHMOND BANK.

WE, the Undersigned, being a majority of the Commissioners, directed by law to open the books of subscription for the Richmond Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that by virtue of the authority vested in us, we have opened the said Books of subscription, on Monday the 25th instant, and that the whole stock has been subscribed according to law, and one fifth paid in. We do therefore notify the stockholders of said Bank, that on Wednesday the 8th day of July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, an election will be held at the Court House in the town of Richmond, by said commissioners, or a majority of them, to elect a president and eight directors, for said Bank.

John Patrick,
Thompson Burnam,
J. W. Rollins,
Samuel Stone,
Squire Turner,
Will. Barnett.

June 5th, 1818.—5*

New & Cheap Goods.

G. WOODWARD,

In the house lately occupied by Robert Frazer,

Main street, Lexington.

HAS JUST OPENED

A new and select assortment of

